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**UTTOXETER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Medical Officer of Health
and of the Sanitary Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1952**



AUGUST, 1953

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter, Staffs.,
August, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Herbert and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1952.

This report is prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health Circular 2/53 (England) dated the 22nd January, 1953.

Vital Statistics.

In the Uttoxeter Urban District the birth rate, 14.9 per 1,000 estimated population, although higher than the birth rate in your district during 1951, 13.4 per 1,000 estimated population, and is lower than the average rate of the nine previous years, 18.8 per 1,000 estimated population, was lower than the birth rate of 15.3 per 1,000 population with regard to the country as a whole. On the other hand, the death rate for your district during 1952, 12.36 per 1,000 estimated population, although lower than the death rate for 1951, which was 12.4 per 1,000, was higher than the death rate, 11.3 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

The infantile mortality rate is 16.5 per 1,000 as was for 1951.

The stillbirth rate is 0.94 per 1,000. (1951—0.37)

The increase from 0.37 for 1951 to 0.9 in 1952 is due to the greater number of stillbirths for 1952 (7), whereas in 1951 only two occurred.

During the year 45 babies were vaccinated—40.17% of the babies born that year were vaccinated.

112 babies were born during 1952—58 were born at their own homes and 54 in Maternity Homes outside your area, mainly at Ashbourne Maternity Home.

14 adults were re-vaccinated during 1952.

The Effective Reproductive Rate for England and Wales was 0.98, and for this District 1.3. This means there is a slight increase in the population.

Housing.

Since the end of the war, this Council has erected 212 houses, and a further 12 are in course of erection. The number of houses constructed by this Council for aged people before the war and since are 18 and 4. The number of houses built and under construction during the year is recorded in the body of this report.

In general, the Council's policy has been to house as many married couples with children who are lodgers, as possible, and to re-house those living in accommodation which falls below modern housing standards.

Water Supply.

I have given a brief resume of the position in 1952 in the section entitled "Water Supply."

Public Health and Clean Food Exhibition.

During 1952, no actual exhibition was held but two letters of advice were sent to all food shops, canteens and cafes regarding cleanliness of staff and of the premises; also the card regarding dogs in food shops was sent to all food shops.

Conclusion.

I personally record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness to me since I became the Medical Officer of Health, and to all the officials of the Council who gave me their support and help in compiling this Annual Report.

It is with some degree of satisfaction to note that :

1. The percentage of children under 5 and from 5—14 years has increased with regard to Diphtheria Inoculation.
2. The total percentage for all children (all ages) immunised, has also increased from 75.02% to 86.02%.
3. The decrease in average number of persons per house.
4. It is with regret that I draw to your notice the decrease in the number of babies vaccinated. I feel a Vaccination Drive is a necessity.
5. The Estimated Population for mid-June, 1952, is slightly below the actual population by 54.
6. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Elkes, J.P., and Mr. Smith I have been able to include a local weather summary.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Herbert and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. M. BATTERSBY.

Health and Highways Committee, 1952.

Chairman—

COUNCILLOR J. R. ODDIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Members—

Councillor H. Bowring	Councillor Mrs. D. Herbert
„ W. Clarke	„ G. J. W. Mosley, J.P.
„ D. Crutchley	„ T. Orme
„ A. O. Davies	„ W. Preston
„ S. H. DeVille	„ W. Rushton
„ S. H. Elkes, J. P.	„ S. C. Ridout
„ S. Elliott, J.P.	„ C. J. Tunnicliffe

Medical Officer of Health—

A. W. M. BATTERSBY, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector—

S. S. PROUD, M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S., Cert.R.S.I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1952.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	(Acres)	3,351
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1952)		7,400
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1952 according to Rate Books		2,271
Rateable Value		£39,468
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate		£147 7s. 5d.
Number of persons per acre		2.20
Number of houses per acre		0.67
Average number of persons per house		3.30

The Urban District Council of Uttoxeter consists of a prosperous country town which, by reason of its central position, is called on to provide the marketing, shopping and other facilities for the large agricultural, and more especially, dairying countryside which surrounds it. There is, therefore, in your district, an important Cattle Market, and each week a large open air produce market is set up in the Market Square of the town. These markets are well attended so that there is an influx of numerous people into your district on market days, and to a lesser extent, on Saturdays.

Your district contains four large secondary schools, and as educational policy has been to centralise this stage of education,

an increasing number of scholars are brought into town by 'bus on each school day.

In Uttoxeter there is no Nursery School. I feel the provision of a Nursery School would be an asset and would be appreciated by the mothers of children from 3 years to 5 years. I feel a school for about 100 children could easily be filled, if a suitable site could be found.

In the town there are 500 children between 2 and under 5—2 to 3 years of age—168, 3 to 5 years of age—332.

In addition to an extensive agricultural implement factory, there are situated in your District a large and up-to-date biscuit factory, an important manufacturing dairy, a laundry and a gas works, all of which provide for most of the male and female labour in your district and also to some extent, a corset factory.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	61	46	107
Illegitimate	4	1	5
	65	47	112

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 14.9

Stillbirths.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			5.9
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			0.94

Deaths.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	54	38	92
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			12.36
Death from Puerperal Causes			Nil

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	16.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			16
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)			Nil
Deaths from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis			Nil

Principal Causes of Death.**Uttoxeter Urban District, 1952.**

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Heart Diseases	10	8	18
Diseases of Vascular System	12	5	17
Intra-cranial vascular leisons	11	5	16
Cancer	9	7	16
Pneumonia (Secondary)	3	3	6
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—
Surgical Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—
Maternal Causes	—	—	—
Congenital Malformities	—	—	—
Road Accidents	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—
Fatal Accidents	2	1	3
Diseases of Prostate	1	—	1
Nephritis	—	2	2
Diseases of Stomach	1	—	1
All other causes	3	6	9
	54	38	92

Uttoxeter Urban District Council.
Vital Statistics for the Year 1952 and the nine
previous years.

Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population.			Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1952	14.9	0.94	12.36	16.5
1951	13.4	0.37	12.4	16.5
1950	13.9	0.40	12.41	17.6
1949	16.53	0.536	11.82	24.39
1948	20.33	1.24	12.36	87.84
1947	22.80	0.43	14.20	62.89
1946	21.20	0.72	11.10	55.17
1945	21.15	0.15	14.24	28.57
1944	21.35	0.15	9.40	13.79
1943	19.47	1.02	10.17	37.31

Cancer Deaths.

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex with respect to your district during 1952 and the nine previous years. The percentage which these Cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year, is also shown.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Deaths</i>
1952	9	7	16	17.3%
1951	5	5	10	10.7%
1950	6	9	15	8.7%
1949	2	6	8	9.2%
1948	11	7	18	20%
1947	8	7	15	15%
1946	5	6	11	15%
1945	7	4	11	12%
1944	4	8	12	19%
1943	5	4	9	13%

Population Estimates for Mid 1952.

(Published by permission of the Registrar General.)

Total Population	7,400
Children—Aged 0 to 4 years	500*
Aged 5 to 14 years	1,340*
‡ Old People (Pension age)	899

* Estimated

‡ (Obtained from a house to house survey)

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, and Analysis of Mortality

	Uttoxeter Urban District	England and Wales	160 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Res. Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
	Rates per	1,000 Ci	vilian Popu	lation.	
Births—					
Live Births	14.9	15.3	15.9	16.5	17.6
Still Births	0.94	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34
Deaths—					
All Causes	12.36	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza	—	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioence- phalitis	—	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.52	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
	Rates per	1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths—					
All causes under 1 year of age	16.5	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8
Enteritis and Diarr- hoea under 2 years of age	—	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities.

In so far as your District is concerned, laboratory facilities were available during 1952 in the County town of Stafford, some 14 miles distant. Specimens and samples submitted to these laboratories for investigation were transmitted mainly by 'bus, both by the Medical Practitioners in your District and by this Department.

Ambulance Facilities.

(An Area Health Function)

During 1952, a 24 hours service has been maintained by the Staffordshire County Ambulance Service.

There are five ambulance cars stationed at Uttoxeter—two can be adapted for sitting cases.

Since October, 1951, the new ambulance station at Heath House

has been in use—3 vehicles are kept there, 2 are garaged each night at Messrs. Atkey's Garage.

The Uttoxeter area ambulance staff consists of a personnel of 12 men, and the day is divided into three periods of 8 hours.

One ambulance car (Morris 1932) is due for replacement—it is an unsuitable type of vehicle as the stretcher has to be lifted at an acute angle.

Home Nursing

(An Area Health Function).

In your area, there are two general nurses, one full time midwife and one full time Health Visitor.

The service is efficient and is available to the residents in the Urban area, by whom it is generally appreciated. The Health Visitor was in attendance during the year at all sessions held at the various clinics in the town and also present at the school medical inspections, which were continued at the schools in the Urban area during 1952.

HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Hospitals.

There are no hospitals in the Uttoxeter Urban District and as in previous years, the arrangements in this connection were as follows :—

Infectious Diseases.—During 1952 the majority of the cases of infectious diseases were treated at Bucknall Isolation Hospital, which is under the Stoke Regional Hospital Board. When accommodation was not available the cases were admitted to Tamworth Isolation Hospital.

General Medical and Surgical Cases.—Patients suffering from medical and surgical conditions on account of which they required to be admitted to hospital went mainly to the infirmaries at Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Stafford and Burton-on-Trent. Whereas, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary at Derby was included in the Sheffield Hospital Region, the other three infirmaries referred to above, were situated in the Birmingham Hospital Region. Nevertheless it is possible for patients from Uttoxeter to be admitted to any of these hospitals irrespective of the administrative boundary.

Tuberculosis Beds.—Provision for the institutional treatment of patients suffering from this disease is the responsibility of the appropriate Regional Hospital Board. The shortage of nursing staff, and especially of staff trained and willing to nurse this type of case, has been reflected in the waiting lists for sanatoria and in the difficulty which medical practitioners have experienced in having such cases removed from their homes. Your district has, of course, not suffered any more in this connection than other

parts of the country. It is to be hoped, however, that the improvement in the recruitment of nurses which is now taking place, will very shortly result in some alleviations of this very serious state of affairs.

Maternity and Gynaecological Cases.—These cases are mainly admitted to the Derbyshire Hospital for Women, the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, and the Ashbourne Maternity Home.

CLINICS.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary is available to residents in your district at which sessions are held each Thursday morning. This clinic was originally provided by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Board for Tuberculosis, but since 1949, the Dispensary has been administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The Social Worker of the local Health Authority keeps in close touch with the work at the Dispensary and the Health Visitor is present during each session.

Minor Ailments Clinic.—The Local Education Authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1952, continued to provide a Minor Ailments Clinic.

From the 1st October, 1951, this clinic has been held at the New Uttoxeter Centre at Heath House on a Friday morning.

Infant Welfare Centre.—The Staffordshire County Council, during 1952, as the local Health Authority, provided an Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter, at which sessions were held each Friday afternoon now at Heath House Centre.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—An Ante-Natal Clinic is provided in your district in a similar manner to the Infant Welfare Centre, by the Staffordshire County Council. Sessions are held fortnightly on Friday afternoons. A midwife attends each session ; also at Heath House Centre.

Dental Clinic.—Every Saturday morning, a Dental Session is held for the treatment of school children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers. This clinic serves the Urban and Rural Districts of Uttoxeter. Urgent cases can be sent besides the cases arranged to attend for treatment. Since September, 1951, this clinic has been held in the New Uttoxeter Centre, Heath House.

Home and Domestic Help Service (Area Health Function).—The year under review was the fifth complete year during which a Home and Domestic Help Service was in operation in Uttoxeter. The service is conducted by the local Health Authority as part of its Domestic Help Service provided under permissive

powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

This is one of the services provided under the National Health Service Act for which the local health authority, with the approval of the Minister, may recover, from persons availing themselves of it, such charges (if any) as the authority considers reasonable, having regard to the means of those persons. This entails, in those cases in which the applicant states that he is unable to pay the full amount, an assessment of income, and the application of a scale which results in the charge (if any) which is made for the services of a Help, related to what the individual is able to pay. The outcome of this was that, while those who could afford to pay for the service were asked to do so, the services of a Help did not require to be forgone by any genuine case which required a Help, simply because of financial considerations. In some cases no charge is made for this service. There are two full-time Helpers and two part-time Helpers.

The service has been a success and is appreciated by those who make use of it—the demand is still growing.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Public Cleansing.

During 1952, as in previous years, the collection and disposal of refuse continued to be dealt with in your District. A controlled tip was in use throughout the year, and as a result of careful attention to the method of tipping, along with the use of a sufficiency of covering material, the state of the tip was generally satisfactory and no serious nuisance arose.

The cost of removal of domestic and trade waste has increased. The number of houses and business premises dealt with are 2,271 and 263. Owing to labour shortage and sickness it was not possible to provide a weekly service and distance to tip plays a part. A larger vehicle is on order—this should help to improve the rate of collection.

Sanitary Inspections.

Numerous inspections have been made during the year and 86 informal notices were served—all “defects” were remedied or abated. During the year a number of houses without bathrooms and indoor W.C.’s have now had such facilities installed and also hot water provided where no such facilities existed—by gas or electric heating units.

Complaints have been received from tenants to the effect that the landlord would not carry out certain repairs. Such cases have been investigated and a letter was sent to the landlord, who then agreed to do the essential repair. The sanitary conveniences for both sexes have been considerably improved in a number of the licensed premises in this area. Regarding the condemned houses let under licence by the Council, an endeavour is now being made not to re-let them as they become vacant—when an area of several houses becomes vacated, it is the intention of the Council to have them demolished.

Rodent Control.

The procedure laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, is being carried out by a part-time rodent officer. The public have been co-operative. In many cases, the owners of a business and the Council have acted jointly.

Water Supply.

All water supplied to the public is chlorinated. The quality of the chlorinated water has been satisfactory but there has again been a shortage of supply in the higher parts of the supply area. The water supplied is not liable to Plumbo-Solvent action. The number of dwelling houses supplied direct is 2,238 and the number of persons supplied direct is 7,271. No houses supplied by means of a standpipe. There are a certain number of houses supplied by means of an outside tap, which are gradually being reduced by informal arrangements with the owners to provide an indoor supply. 44 houses in your area have their own private supply.

A better distribution of the water available is being proceeded with and a tender has been accepted for a new 10in. main from Bramshall Reservoir down Byrds Lane, to be linked up with the existing 7in. and 5in. mains in Holly Road.

Negotiations have been instituted between the Churnet and Dove Valley Mill Owners' Association and the Council regarding the utilisation of the Hulme Springs near Alton, in order to augment the present supply in the Urban Area and parts of the Uttoxeter Rural Area. An application has been made to the Ministry requesting permission to sink a series of trial bores at Hulme Springs and at Crump Wood Waterworks. Additional plant is on order as a supplement to the existing works.

Water consumption has now been reduced to 31 gallons per head per day due to Waste Detection and the Metering of Trade supplies.

School Water Supply.—The water pressure at the Infant School is frequently low ; no complaints have been received from the Secondary Schools regarding water pressure.

Swimming Bath.—The Council decided to close the open air swimming bath due to the cost of repair to the bath and the cost of a filter and chlorinating plant. It was decided at a more opportune time to provide an up-to-date swimming bath ; there is no doubt that a strong demand for such a bath exists and I feel this provision should be made at an early date.

Water Analysis.

Analyses, both chemical and bacteriological, have been carried out at regular intervals on samples of water from your district mains supply. During 1952 the reports of such analyses were consistently satisfactory for Crumpwood, Somersal and Bramshall supply, and specimen reports are appended below. The following

are reports on samples taken on the 9th December, 1952—**Crumpwood water after chlorination**—from a tap at Denston House :

<i>Chemical Analysis :</i>	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	22.2
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.08
Chlorine	1.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	Nil
Appearance	Trace of suspended matter
Injurious Metallic contamination	Nil
pH Value	7.4°
Hardness before boiling	12.0°
„ after „	3.9°
Temporary Hardness	3.9°
This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.	

Bacteriological Report on Sample taken on 9th December, 1952.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C.
—Nil per 100 ml.

Somersal Water Supply.

Sample taken on the 9th December, 1952, from a tap outside Deville's house after chlorination.

<i>Chemical Analysis :—</i>	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	30.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	0.0004
Nitric Nitrogen	1.30
Chlorine	3.3
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.004
Appearance	Minute trace of suspended matter
Injurious Metallic contamination	None
pH Value	6.2
Hardness before boiling	12.4°
„ after „	10.3°
Temporary Hardness	2.1
This water is chemically pure.	

Bacteriological Report on Sample taken on 9th December, 1952.

Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C.
—Nil per 100 ml.

Bramshall Water Supply.

The report of a chemical examination of a water sample taken on the 31st January, 1952 (from inlet chamber to reservoir after chlorination) is as follows :—

Chemical Analysis :

Parts per 100,000

Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	.....	.....	18.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	.....	.....	0.0012
Albuminoid	.....	.....	0.0040
Nitric Nitrogen	.....	.....	1.0
Chlorine	.....	.....	1.9
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	.....	.....	0.062
Appearance	.....	Trace of suspended matter	
Injurious Metallic contamination	.....	.....	None
pH Value	.....	.....	5.4
Hardness before boiling	.....	.....	6.4°
„ after „	.....	.....	5.4°
Temporary Hardness	.....	.....	1.0°

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.

Bacteriological Report on Sample taken on the 1st September, 1952 (after Chlorination).

Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C.
—Nil per 100 ml.

During 1952 a sample of water was taken from a tap at the Recreation Ground—after chlorination—and the water was a mixture of Crumpwood and Bramshall main supply. Here the report was—probable coliform per 100 ml.—nil.

Bramshall Water Supply.

I feel I should add a general statement concerning the springs and well situated at Bramshall. Due to blockage of collecting pipes—it was decided to renew the collecting pipes in the Spring of 1952 ; this was duly executed. The time occupied being approximately 3 months and approximately 6 men were more or less constantly digging up the blocked pipes and relaying the new pipes. This caused a disturbance to the earth which usually acts as a filter to some degree. This naturally caused unsatisfactory reports on the water sample examinations. Fortunately the affected supply could be diverted from the main supply and this was duly performed. The diverted water will not be taken into the supply until the examination of the water is satisfactory. All steps have been taken to avoid pollution of the gathering ground and an informal agreement has been made with the nearby farmer—this has been possible through his kindness and understanding.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage and sewerage have been reasonably satisfactory during the year, although the need for additional storm water tanks as reported in the reports for 1950 still exists. Plans are now prepared for the construction of a new trunk main from a point in Park Avenue to the Sewage Works, in order to deal effectively with the sewage from the new housing scheme. It has not been possible to carry out this work in 1952. The existing sewage disposal plant is now working at almost full capacity.

Trade Waste from Wilts' United Dairies is discharged into the Hockley Brook after being treated by filtration, as the Council sewers and sewage purification works cannot deal with such a large amount of milk waste. During 1952, the discharge into the brook has shown considerable improvement and no gross pollution occurred.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

There are 50 factories in the Urban area ; 38 are mechanical and 12 non-mechanical. As in previous years the occupiers of the various factories in your district, were again during 1952 most co-operative and no difficulty was experienced in having those Sections of the Factory Act, which it is the responsibility of this Council to enforce, carried out.

51 inspections were made during the year, with respect to these factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the Act are enforced by this Authority and one written notice was served and no prosecutions were necessary. In 5 instances defects with respect to Section 1 of the Act—want of cleanliness—were found, and subsequently remedied. Ineffective drainage of floors, Section 6, was found in 2 cases ; all have since been remedied. Three cases were also found and remedied under Section 7 of the Act, regarding defective sanitary conveniences. One case of overcrowding was located and remedied. There is no outwork in this area.

HOUSING.

During the year under review 36 houses were completed by this Authority, and 2 houses were erected in the district by private enterprise. These properties are all now occupied.

At the end of 1952, 12 houses were in the course of erection by this Council and two by private enterprise.

Council bungalows for aged—none completed but there were 8 under construction at the end of the year.

During 1953; a number of two-bedroomed and a number of three-bedroomed houses will be erected.

The Council still owns land which awaits development, and is aware of the urgent need for the provision of services to allow of the further development of these housing estates, and is taking practicable steps to undertake this very large and heavy task. A comprehensive layout has been prepared for the Weaver Lodge and Bentley Housing Estates comprising some 104.9 acres. There is a scheme in preparation to erect more houses on the Bentley Housing Estate.

The Council, at the end of the year, had a waiting list of 420 applicants for houses ; during the year, 44 houses were allocated and 48 applications were withdrawn.

Details of applicants for Council houses as on the 31st December, 1952.

Table A.—Classification of Applicants according to type of House required.

1.	Requiring 4 Bedroomed Houses	.....	.....	11
2.	„ 3 „ „	.....	.....	103
3.	„ 2 „ „	.....	.....	286
4.	„ Bungalows	.....	.....	20
Total				420

Table B.—Details of type of house required.

New 2 Bedroomed	.....	.....	.....	139
Old 2 Bedroomed	.....	.....	.....	147
New 3 Bedroomed	.....	.....	.....	50
Old 3 Bedroomed	.....	.....	.....	53
New 4 Bedroomed	.....	.....	.....	4
Old 4 Bedroomed	.....	.....	.....	7

I feel the above details will be helpful in this problem, “ The provision of Houses.”

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Meat.

The fresh and frozen meat allocated for consumption in the Urban area was regularly inspected during 1952, at the one central slaughterhouse, which is situated in your district in premises requisitioned by the Ministry of Food for this purpose, in Pinfold Street. The condition of the slaughterhouse is, in my opinion, far from satisfactory, but the Ministry have rebuilt the Storage Sheds and some of the lairages in 1952.

During 1952 there has been an increase in the number of animals slaughtered. In the case of all diseases except Tuberculosis, the number of carcasses wholly condemned for all groups has decreased from that for 1951, but with regard to partial condemnation, the number of parts condemned had varied in all groups of animals for that recorded for 1951—an increase in all groups.

In the case of Tubercular Disease the total number of carcasses of cattle totally condemned has increased and also for partial condemnation. The same is true of calves and pigs.

Condemned Carcasses for England, 1952.

I regret that the details given for 1950 have not been made available for 1952.

Other Foodstuffs.

Inspection and supervision was also carried out throughout the year with respect to foodstuffs in tins, packages and cartons, where stored or displayed for sale. Condemnation Certificates were issued for such foodstuffs as were considered unfit for human consumption.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,306	1448	3,053	1,527
Number inspected	1,306	1448	3,053	1,527
All diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole carcases condemned	13	7	6	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	200	7	99	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	16.31	0.96	3.4	1.9
Tuberculosis Only				
Whole carcases condemned	43	3	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	164	2	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	15.8	0.34	—	0.78

Ice Cream.

Periodic inspection of the premises of various ice cream vendors was carried out during the year, and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory, and the premises are licensed under the Ice Cream Regulations, 1947-52.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Informal action has been taken where caravans have been established without permission. One caravan has been sanctioned in a back garden for the accommodation of some of the inhabitants of the house.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES.

During 1952 considerable improvement has been effected.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive Trades are carried on within the Urban Area.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1952, the number of notifications received with respect

to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis, was as follows :—

<i>Infectious Disease.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital.</i>
Whooping Cough	60	1
Measles	114	1
Scarlet Fever	6	5
Erysipelas	Nil	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—
Food Poisoning	Nil	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Nil	—
„ (Non-Paralytic)	Nil	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Nil	—
Dysentery	1	—
	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 7

Of these, 5 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to hospital. In 1952 there were no deaths from infectious diseases, and no notifications were received for Diphtheria.

There were 6 deaths from Secondary Pneumonia during 1952.

In 1952 no cases of Diphtheria, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, were notified. The last case of Diphtheria was in 1947, and the last case of Acute Poliomyelitis occurred in 1950. The number of cases notified of Whooping Cough and Measles have increased. In the case of Scarlet Fever, the greater number occurred in the age group 5—9 years. In the case of Whooping Cough the greater number occurred in age groups 3—4 and 5—9 years. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever for 1952 is the lowest on record since 1943 and equals that for 1949.

Regarding Measles, the number of cases has increased from 6 in 1951 to 114 in 1952. The age groups mainly involved are 1—2, 3—4 and 5—9 ; the percentage in each group is 17.5%, 27.1% and 50.8% respectively.

With regard to the occurrence of Whooping Cough under 2 years the incidence was 23.3% and in the case of Measles it was 21.05%.

The incidence in 5—9 years in Whooping Cough is 43%.

During 1952 the number of cases of Whooping Cough was approximately doubled and in the case of Measles, it was nineteen times greater than that for 1951. With regard to the months in which most cases occurred—Whooping Cough, November and December ; Measles, April.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP.
AGE PERIOD IN YEARS.

	Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years and over	Totals	Total
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Whooping Cough	1 4	4 5	12 7	13 13	- -	- -	- 1	30 30	60
Measles	1 3	10 10	13 18	22 36	- -	- -	- 1	46 68	114
Scarlet Fever	- -	- -	- -	3 2	- -	- 1	- -	3 3	6
Erysipelas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Dysentery	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE—INCIDENCE IN 1952 COM-
PARED WITH NINE PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Disease.	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1 (Non-civilian)	1	3	13	2 (1 Non-civilian)
Scarlet Fever	6	8	7	6	8	12	24	12	9	12 (1 Non-civilian)
Whooping Cough	60	32	49	32	40	—	19	5	11	56
Measles	114	6	194	17	22	89	2	63	149	13
Erysipelas	—	1	2	1	4	3	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1 (Non-civilian)
Acute Poliomye- litis (Paralytic)	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(Non-Paralytic)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE.

Month	DISEASE.							
	Whooping Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Erysip- elas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Poliomye- litis (Para- lytic and Non-Para- lytic)	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Dysentery
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	1
May	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
November	24	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
December	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	60	114	6	—	1	—	—	1

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THIS URBAN
 DISTRICT FOR 1952.

Quarter	DISEASE.												
	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Paralytic Polio- myelitis	Non- Paralytic Polio- myelitis	Measles	Diph- theria	Erysipe- las	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Food Poisoning	Ophthal- mia	Dysen- tery	Pneu- monia	Typhoid
First	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Third	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	5	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	60	—	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Puerperal
Fever

Para-
typhoid

Typhoid

Pneu-
monia

Dysen-
tery

Ophthal-
mia

Food
Poisoning

Cerebro
Spinal
Fever

Erysipe-
las

Diph-
theria

Measles

Paralytic
Polio-
myelitis

Non-
Paralytic
Polio-
myelitis

Whoop-
ing
Cough

Scarlet
Fever

For your information I append in table form the number of Infectious Diseases in each quarter for Urban Districts
 in this County.

Quarter	DISEASE.									
	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning		
First	332	19	—	196	41	1	—	2		
Second	272	6	2	115	13	1	—	3		
Third	186	5	1	55	13	9	6	13		
Fourth	447	14	—	108	1	7	2	3		
TOTALS	1237	44	3	474	68	18	8	24		
Yearly Av. for all Urban Districts in Staffs. (25)	49.4	17.6	0.12	18.9	2.7	0.76	0.32	0.96		

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—NOTIFICATIONS, YEAR 1952.

Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952.

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	Uttoxeter Urban District	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Res. Pop. 25,000 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
	Rates per	1,000 Civilian	Population		
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.82	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping Cough	8.2	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	—	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	15.31	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia Acute	—	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
do. (Non-Par- alytic)	—	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning	—	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.13
Notifications (Corrected)		Rates per	1,000 Total	(Live and S	till) Births
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	8.40	17.87	23.94	10.22	30.77

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the responsibility has passed to the Local Health Authority, upon which is laid the obligation to arrange for the immunisation of all persons in the area of the authority (Section 26). As in previous years it was possible during 1952 for parents to have their children immunised by their own family doctor free of charge. Immunisation was also available at the Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter, and special immunising sessions were also held at the various schools in Uttoxeter.

The number of children in the Uttoxeter Urban District Council area who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria during 1952 was as follows :—

Children of less than 5 years of age	78
Children aged 5—14 years of age	28
	<hr/> 106 <hr/>

Number of children aged 5—14 years who received a single reinforcing injection 174

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SINCE 1944.

Year	Number Protected		Total	Number receiving reinforcing doses
	Children under 5 years	Children 5—14 years		
1952	78	28	106	174
1951	70	7	77	51
1950	50	10	60	12
1949	101	7	108	76
1948	100	62	162	74
1947	130	23	153	129
1946	105	2	107	NIL
1945	74	14	88	NIL
1944	51	2	53	NIL

The above figures refer only to children whose record of immunisation has been received in the public health department. The estimated percentage of the mid-1952 child population in your district immunised against Diphtheria up to the 31st December, 1952, was as follows :—

Under 5 years of age	77.0
5—14 years of age	89.09
All children	85.02

During 1952, no notifications were received with respect to this disease.

Diphtheria Inoculations.

The estimated percentage of child population in your district immunised against Diphtheria in 1952 is low in the under 5 years group.

I feel the Poliomyelitis scare in 1950 is the cause of the fall in numbers protected as the parents feared this disease and the possibility of it occurring to their child if the child was immunised—all due to publicity in the daily press.

An inoculation campaign was held during 1952 with some success, but I should like to see the percentage of the under 5 years over 85%.

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE UTTORPETER URBAN DISTRICT IN THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>		
1952	Nil
1951	Nil
1950	Nil
1949	Nil
1948	Nil
1947	1 (Non-Civilian)
1946	1
1945	3
1944	13
1943	2 (Non-Civilian)
1942	3 „ „
1941	3
1940	3

Average annual incidence (including non-civilian cases)—2.2.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases.

Notifications were received during the year with respect to 1 case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis.

Deaths.

There were no deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis or from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The age and sex distribution of these new cases and deaths were as shown below :—

New Cases.

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Years	1	—	1	—	—	—
35 Years	—	—	—	1	—	1
45 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 Years	—	—	—	—	1	1
65 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	1	1	1	2

Total New Cases — Three

Deaths.

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Deaths Nil.

Death Rate from Tuberculosis.

Per 1,000 Population.

Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..... Nil
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	..... Nil
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	..... Nil

Tuberculosis in the Uttoxeter Urban District showing for each of the last ten years the new cases and the deaths, classified as Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary. The Death Rate per 1,000,000 population from all forms is also given.

Year	Population	New Cases		Deaths		Death Rates per 1,000,000 population
		Pul.	Non-Pul	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
1952	7,400	1	2	—	—	—
1951	7,427	5	—	3	1	220
1950	7,330	5	1	1	1	270
1949	7,440	6	1	2	—	220
1948	7,280	6	4	2	1	412
1947	6,964	3	4	6	1	1,005
1946	6,838	7	1	4	—	580
1945	6,618	2	—	1	—	151
1944	6,791	3	—	6	—	884
1943	6,883	6	—	2	1	436

Table of Death Rates per 1,000 for other Urban Districts in this County :—

Biddulph U.D.	..... 0.28
Leek U.D.	..... 0.47

Results of Milk Samples Ungraded for 1951.

The following results have been received from the County Medical Officer of Health :—

	No. of Samples	Results.		T.B.
		Examination for Cleanliness		
		Satis.'f'ry	Unclean	
Uttoxeter Urban	47	33	14	3
Uttoxeter Rural	124	75	49	2

The test used for cleanliness is known as the Methylene Blue Test. It is pleasing to note that the results for 1951 have improved. In the cases where the cleanliness examination was unsatisfactory I requested the co-operation of the Area Milk Production Officer. Where Tubercle Baccilli were found I enlisted the co-operation of the County Veterinary Surgeon.

Action under Diseases of Animals Act.

1. **Anthrax Order 1938.**
No confirmed cases.
2. **Swine Fever Order 1938.**
No confirmed cases.
3. **Cases dealt with under Tuberculosis Order 1938.**
None.

Milk—Results of Sample Tests—1952.

1. *Brucella Abortus* found in three cases.
2. **Cleanliness Tests.**
Failed - 9
Passed - 81
3. **Biological Test for Tubercle Baccilli in Milk.**
Negative - 25
Positive - 1
4. **Diversion Order under Milk and Dairies Regulations.**
Served on ~~lease~~ (LF).
1 CASE
Control of Ice Lollies.

Although no difficulties have been experienced in this area, I feel I should draw to your notice that there is at present no legal control.

Many Areas are urging their Urban Association to press the Minister of Health to exercise his power and make a Regulation laying down minimum standards of composition, and authorising registration of Premises where the lollies are manufactured.

At present the examination of such yields a wide variation, the total solids including sugars range from 21% to 0.56%. Some contain a relatively large amount of Saccharin. Some contain fruit juice, milk or ice cream—in this ~~one~~ case it is felt that this special type of lolly should be the subject of special standards.

Effect of Agenised Bread—Nitrogen Trichloride.

To most flour used in the making of bread Agene is added to bleach the flour. It is claimed by certain doctors that Agene is at least one of the causative factors in human beings of nerve disorders and disease of the stomach. At present the Medical Research Council in association with the Ministries of Food and Health are investigating the question.

December, 1952.

Result of the fog period from evening of Wednesday, 3rd December, to Tuesday, 9th. I feel this played a part in the death of one man in this area. He suffered from chronic lung and heart disease. As far as I can ascertain the terminal illness dates from the 3rd or 4th day of the fog. His age was 71 and he died on the 11th December.

In this Area the smoke pollution was not high but the humidity exacts was high. Unfortunately I have no details of the atmospheric pollution but the relative humidity remained at 87% (registered on a Hair Hygrometer).

Total Rainfall.

25.45 inches. This is only 0.07 inches greater than the lowest yearly record at this station.

Snow.

14½ inches—7 ins. in January ; 4 ins. in February ; 1½ ins. in March ; ½ in. in November ; 1½ ins. in December.

Total Sunshine.

1,043 hours—53 more than average.

Winds.

January	.....	West and Northerly.
February	.....	North West, West and South West.
March	....	North West, South West and East—25 m.p.h.
April	....	North West to South West.
May	.....	South West to North West.
June	....	Light North West to West.
July	.....	North West to West—50 m.p.h.
August	.....	Light West to South West.
September		North to East—15 m.p.h.

October South South West, North West and East.
November Strong West to Lighter East.
December Strong gale on 17th, others West and South
West.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

Monthly, 1952.

January.

More or less typical for the month, with the exception of the unusually high amount of sunshine, rather cool.

February.

A dry, sunny and cool month. Driest February in last 14 years.

March.

Average month. Springlike until the 21st when snow blizzards were experienced.

April.

A comparatively warm month. On the evening and night of Easter Monday there was a very severe thunderstorm in Utttoxeter (rainfall was 1.08 inches).

May.

Rainfall in excess of monthly average, mean temperatures above the normal by 2.8 degrees F. Sunshine over the average.

June.

Tables show a low sunshine, low temperature and high rainfall, a sun temperature of 104 degrees F. was recorded on the 30th June.

July.

A warm, typical month. For 9 consecutive days no rain fell. On the first of July there was a thunderstorm during which 1.4 inches fell in 3 hours. Sunshine was $11\frac{3}{4}$ hours below the average.

August.

A comparatively warm and dry month.

September.

A cold dry month.

October.

Rainfall in excess of monthly average. Mainly cool and dull. Sunshine in excess of monthly average.

November.

Cold and dry.

December.

Cold and dull. Fog recorded on 7 days.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

No exhibition was staged during 1952, but during the year advisory information was sent to all food shops, cafes and canteens. The main letter dealt with the Prevention of Food Poisoning and it was entitled "Hygiene in Catering Establishments." This letter was in two sections. *Section A* dealt with the personal health of the worker, and *Section B* dealt with the hygiene requirements of the premises and included the cleansing and sterilization of the utensils, also care of food and rodent and insect infection, and lastly management requirements.

A Dog Notice Card was sent for display in Food Shops, Cafes and Restaurants ; with the card an explanatory letter was sent.

I am glad to report that all help was accepted in the spirit in which it was sent—To Help.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS, 1952

Details supplied by Mr. Smith, Meteorological Station, 2nd Order,
sited at factory of Messrs. C. H. Elkes & Sons, Uttoxeter

Month	Shade Temperature Mean Max. Min. degrees F.	Mean Earth Temper- ature at 4ft.	Mean Humidity at 9 hours	Total Rain- fall	No. of days with 0.01" or more	No. of days with 0.04" or more	Tempera- ture Max. Min. degrees F.	Total Sun- shine hours	No. of days of			Thun- der	Fog Visi- bility under 500 yds.	Ground Frost 30.4 degrees or under	In Milli- metres. Air Pressure. Min. Max.
									Snow	Snow lying at 9 hrs.	Max. depth noted				
Jan.	41.4—27.4	38.2	83.1	2.69"	18	16	52—10	66½	10	4	2"	—	7	28	729—765
Feb.	43.8—29.5	35.7	85.2	0.70"	10	5	49—19	71½	3	2	1"	—	6	19	740—783
March	49.7—35.8	41.0	86.3	2.01"	14	12	58—21	83	4	1	1"	—	3	14	755—770
April	57.6—38.8	44.3	80.0	2.59"	16	14	74—27	156½	—	—	—	3	—	12	740—766
May	65 —44.2	50.5	83.2	1.46"	17	14	82—33	202½	—	—	—	1	—	4	748—778
June	66 —47.2	54.4	81.3	2.37"	12	10	81—34	181½	—	—	—	—	—	1	760—772
July	70 —52	58.0	83	2.17"	12	10	83—39	158	—	2	—	2	—	—	762—773
August	69 —51.4	58.1	79.8	1.82"	14	12	76—41	179½	—	—	—	—	—	—	739—754
Sept.	59.2—43.1	54.2	82.3	1.31"	14	9	69—30	108½	—	—	—	—	—	5	739—754
Oct.	53.6—39.0	48.2	83.1	3.45"	14	13	61—25	107½	—	—	—	2	3	7	742—772
Nov.	45 —35	44.1	82	1.41"	14	11	55—15	64	3	2	3	—	3	21	742—766
Dec.	42 —31	37.6	82	3.37"	21	15	51—21	30	3	2	0	—	7	19	731—754

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